

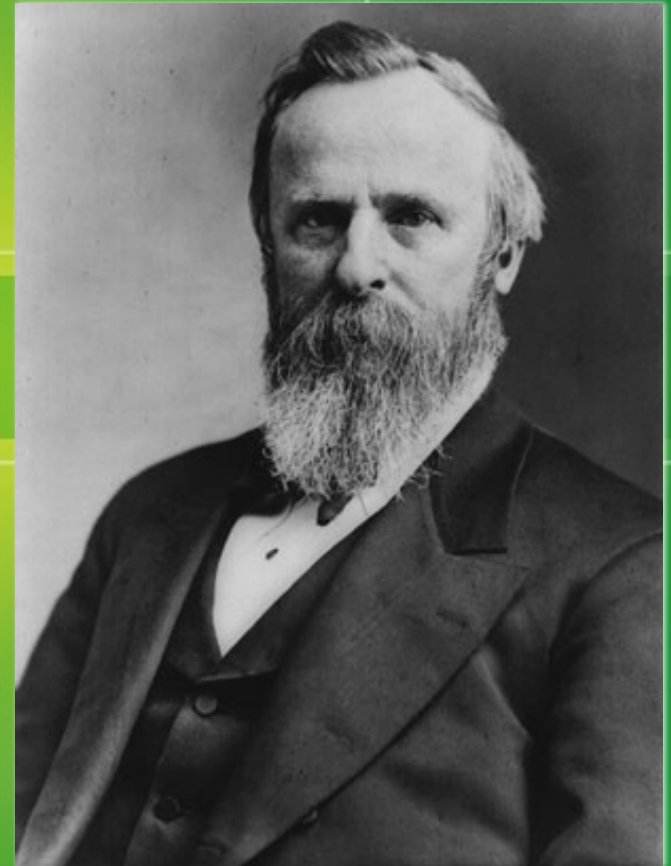
2.2 The Progressive Movement in the US

1890-1914

Segregation During the Progressive Era

After the Civil War, Republicans in Congress passed a Civil Rights Act and established military zones in the South to protect the rights of newly freed slaves.

In order to win the election of 1876, Republicans made the Compromise of 1877 with the Southern Democrats that they would pull out federal troops, effectively ending Reconstruction efforts.



Rutherford B. Hayes
President, 1876

Segregation During the Progressive Era

⊕ Disenfranchisement - taking away the right to vote

- ⊕ Poll taxes were required & higher for black voters
- ⊕ Literacy tests were required & harder for black voters
- ⊕ Grandfather clauses based the right to vote on whether or not your grandfather voted

⊕ Intimidation

- ⊕ Ku Klux Klan organizations used terror tactics & lynching to confiscate property & intimidate African Americans

Segregation During the Progressive Era



⊕ Segregation

- ⊕ *De facto* - segregation by custom (Northern states)
 - ⊕ Great Migration of African Americans to northern cities resulted in increased racial tension & segregation
- ⊕ *De jure* - segregation by law (Southern states)
 - ⊕ Jim Crow laws - legal segregation in all ways of life

⊕ Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

- ⊕ Supreme Court upheld de jure segregation as constitutional
- ⊕ Set the “separate but equal” precedent

Wilmington Race Riot, 1898



Booker T. Washington

Emancipated slave who completed school & became a teacher

Believed in training African Americans in practical skills needed to increase their economic standing

- ⊕ Established the Tuskegee Institute as an agricultural & vocational school for African Americans

Issued a speech at the Atlanta Exposition arguing that when whites saw blacks as productive members of society, equality would eventually come



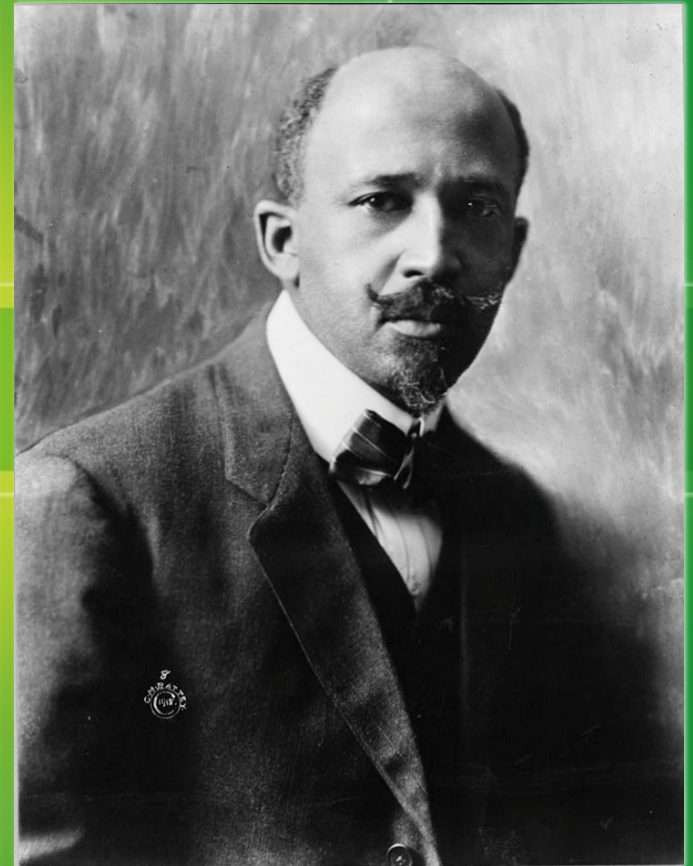
W. E. B. DuBois

Born as a free black and obtained a Ph.D. from Harvard

Demanded immediate & full equality for blacks as guaranteed by the Constitution

Called Washington's speech the "Atlanta Compromise," criticizing his arguments for vocational education, cooperation & patience

Founded the Niagara Movement, which led to the NAACP in 1909 to fight for equality & an improved self-image for African Americans





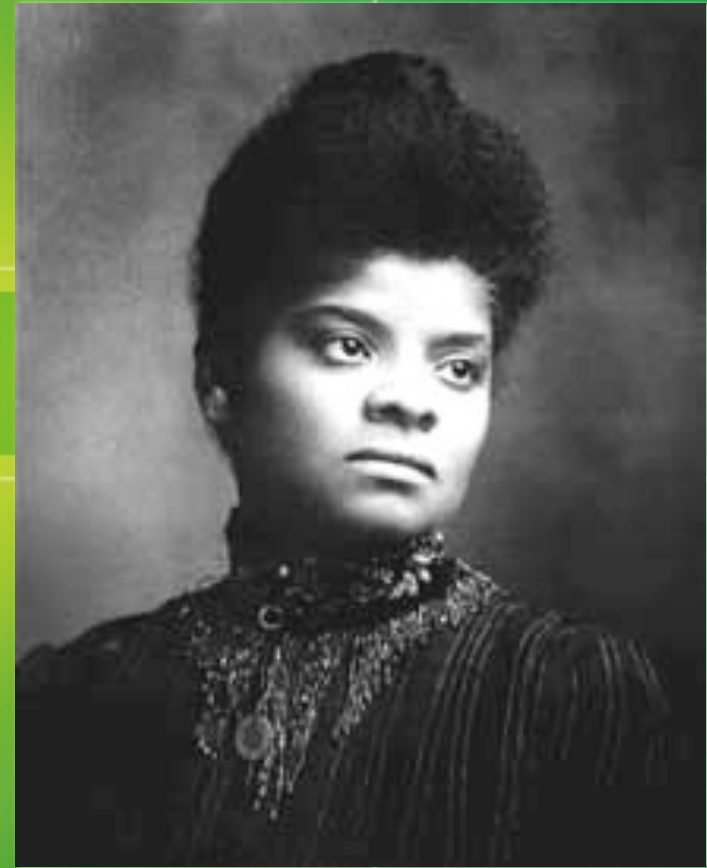
Ida B. Wells-Barnett

Journalist and activist for African American rights and laws against lynching

Helped found the NAACP and established the National Association of Colored Women to work alongside the NAACP

Ran for Illinois office to fight segregation laws and effects of poverty

Famous for refusing to stand at the back of women's suffrage parades



Lynching

- ⊕ According to the Constitutional Rights Foundation, between 1882 and 1968, mobs lynched over 3,300 African Americans.
- ⊕ Lynching peaked after the end of Reconstruction.
- ⊕ By the 1920s, 95% of U.S. lynchings occurred in the South.
- ⊕ White mobs often justified their actions as defense of “white womanhood.” The usual reason given for lynching black men was that they raped white women.
- ⊕ Wells’ reports and research argued that the real motive was to keep African American men economically depressed and politically disenfranchised.

